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SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1919—NINE PARTS—86 PAGES—PARTS I AND II

Chicago-N. Y. Flight in 7 Hours; No Stop

**Capt. E. T. White Sets a
New World Speed Mark,
Covering 727 Miles in
a De Havilland Biplane**

**Uses 12-Cylinder
Liberty Motor**

**Army Aviator With Com-
panion Makes Average
of 106 Miles an Hour**

Captain E. T. White, an army aviator, flew from Chicago to this city yesterday without a stop. The flight was made in six hours and fifty minutes at an average speed of 106.38 miles an hour. The total distance covered was 727 miles. The fastest time made between the two cities by express trains is eighteen hours.

Captain White's flight establishes a new American long distance record and a world's speed record for the distance covered. It was made in an American built De Havilland biplane, equipped with a twelve-cylinder Liberty motor. The greater part of the flight was made at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

The record breaking trip started at 9:50 o'clock, Central Time, yesterday morning. At that moment Captain White took off from the Aero Club of Illinois's landing ground at Ashburn Field, Chicago. With him as passenger was H. M. Shafer, a civilian mechanic. The machine landed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, at 5:40 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, yesterday afternoon. The one hour difference between the two systems makes the actual flying time for the non-stop flight six hours and fifty minutes.

Congratulated by Commander
Immediately upon landing Captain White was received by Colonel Archie Miller, commander of the Hazelhurst Field, and after congratulations were taken to dinner in the Officers' Club. He was very reluctant to discuss his flight.

News of the flight was telegraphed to every town and village along the route, and thousands of people turned out to see the record holder. The machine, a De Havilland biplane, was built at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, at 5:40 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, yesterday afternoon. The one hour difference between the two systems makes the actual flying time for the non-stop flight six hours and fifty minutes.

There, high above the dense smoke clouds from the steel mills, it was observed flying at a terrific speed. It was visible but a few moments to the hundreds who watched its course across the city.

One hour and a half later, at 11:35 o'clock, Central Time, the machine was observed over Bryan, Ohio, and was reported to the New York Central Railroad dispatcher at Toledo. Up to this time Captain White had been following the tracks of the New York Central.

At Bryan he was observed to change his direction, and, taking a southeasterly route, strike out for the Pennsylvania Railroad. From then on he followed the straight course in to Mineola.

On his arrival Captain White said: "After the rains of the last two days the air was exceptionally clear throughout the flight. The wind was favorable. While flying over New York State the weather was so clear that it was possible to keep the course without the aid of the compass."

Immediately after the news of Captain White's remarkable achievement became known, the executive committee of the Aero Club of America called a special session. The club's medal of honor was awarded to Captain White. In appreciation of his successful demonstration of the practicability of using aeroplanes for fast transportation.

The news of his flight had been sent to the club by the Aero Club of Illinois in the following telegram: "Captain E. T. White, U. S. Army aviator, and companion H. M. Shafer, left Ashburn Field, Chicago, at 9:50 a. m. in a De Havilland four-biplane, with 120 gallons of gasoline, sealed tanks, on a non-stop flight to New York. James F. Stephens, vice-president."

Tried to Keep Flight Secret
Captain White flew his machine from Dayton, Ohio, to Chicago on Friday for the flight. It had been intended to keep the flight a secret until it was actually performed, but the news leaked out and a large crowd was present at the start.

Captain White said the trip was without incident. After dinner at Mineola he came on to New York. He stayed at the Hotel Astor for a few days and plans to fly his machine to Washington.

The medal awarded by the Aero Club of America to Captain White will be presented to him during the Pan-American conference at Atlantic City on May 4. The presentation will be made by Alan R. Hawley, president of the club.

Each of the members of the Executive Committee of the Aero Club sent a letter to Captain White congratulating him, and expressing their admiration for what they termed "his very wonderful achievement."

Family of Five Die in Fire
Mother and Children Trapped by Flames While Asleep

CHATHAM, N. Y., April 19.—Mrs. Fay Walbridge, aged forty, widow, with four of her children, three boys and five, respectively, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Chatham family laundry early this morning. The family lived on the second floor of the brick building and were asleep while asleep before the flames reached them. The bodies of the mother and three children when found were unrecognizable. One son, aged fifteen, is living with his grandfather and the family. The fire originated from electric wires.

HOTEL CAYETTE and HOTEL BREVOORT
New modern addition to each now open to accom-
modate our largely increasing patronage.—Adv.

77th Parade Approved By War Department

A DIVISIONAL review of the 77th has been officially authorized by the War Department. This was announced last night by F. P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, who said instructions had been sent by Secretary Baker.

General Peyton C. March, chief of the general staff, will come here in a few days to give directions for the debarkation of the division so no time will be lost in parading the 30,000 men and then discharging them. Approximately 10,000 men are now aboard ship on the way home. The entire division will be at sea by Tuesday. The first contingents are expected to arrive Saturday aboard the Aquitania and the Mount Vernon. The review, unless General March changes the plans, will be held between May 3 and May 7. Mustered out will begin immediately afterward.

Legislature at End; Welfare Bills Are Dead

**Session Which Cost the State
\$1,065,000 Adjourns;
Little Important Legis-
lation to Its Credit**

ALBANY, April 19.—With but little important legislation to its credit, the 142d session of the Legislature adjourned sine die at 9:14 to-night.

The session, which cost the taxpayers of the state \$1,065,000, passed 588 of the 3,019 measures introduced. The Governor to date has signed 258 bills and vetoed 13. Among the bills that failed to pass were the group of so-called welfare measures, with the exception of the Sammis elevator bill, which in the amended state in which it reached the Governor affects little more than one hundred women.

Also thrown into the discard without any vigorous protest by Governor Smith were most of the measures he recommended in his annual message. The welfare bills, such as health insurance, minimum wage and eight-hour day for women, included in his program, were passed by the Senate through the aid of the insurgent Republicans, but were smothered in the Assembly by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet.

Single Commission Dropped
The Governor's bills providing for the reorganization of the Public Service Commission of the First District and separating the regulatory and construction functions with a single commissioner plus deputies for each have passed both houses. The Governor's similar proposal for a single commissioner for the Second or upstate district was dropped.

The Legislature passed part of the Governor's programme which had been adopted by the Republican party's programme, such as amending the workmen's compensation act so as to include occupational diseases within the beneficial provisions of the law, and making appropriations for improvements on the Barge Canal.

The Legislature refused to give the Governor \$60,000 for his reconstruction commission, holding that it was organized chiefly to advance the Governor's political ambitions, which are centered on the White House.

Appropriation bills aggregating more than \$99,000,000 were sent to the Governor. This is the high record, exceeding that of 1918 by \$18,000,000. Most of the increase is attributed to construction work and the teachers' salary increase bill, which has been deferred the last two years because of the war.

One Per Cent Up to \$10,000
1. The state personal income tax, levying 1 per cent on all incomes between \$1,000 and \$10,000; 2 per cent on incomes above \$10,000 and under \$50,000, and 3 per cent on all incomes above \$50,000.

Real Estate Tax Limited
A complementary measure introduced at the request of New York City real estate men was passed in the Legislature's last hour. This bill, an amendment to the city's charter, limits the tax on realty in New York City to \$2.25 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation. The law will become effective January 1, 1922.

All these bills will become law, as will the measure increasing the salaries of public school teachers throughout the state. For this purpose the

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Lenine's 'Reds' Beaten on 3 Fronts; Big Four Deadlocked Over Italy

**Rome Envoys Threaten to
Quit Parley Unless Wil-
son Will Give In on
Their Claim to Fiume**

**Demands Based on
Treaty of London**

**President and Orlando
Far Apart; Compromise
Is Expected To-day**

*New York Tribune
Special Cable Service*
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PARIS, April 19.—The Italian situation has developed into what might be called a crisis. The Italians are insisting that they cannot sign a treaty with Germany, pledging themselves to numerous settlements therein contained, unless their own problems are determined by the Allies and America simultaneously.

An exchange of telegrams between d'Annunzio and Premier Orlando, published in the newspapers, epitomizes the situation, the Italian poet advising Orlando to depart from Paris, saying the nation will support such action, and Orlando expressing the hope that the conference will still admit Italy's claims.

Wilson Opposes Italy

The council of four again took up the question to-day and adjourned without having reached an agreement. President Wilson is authoritatively said to be of opinions which are unsatisfactory to the Italians and as definite as Orlando's, and to-morrow should show whether a compromise is possible.

Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George also are said to be unsympathetic with the claims presented by Orlando, but they are bound by the Pact of London.

The Italians have refused persistently to sign the treaty with Germany involving them in worldwide pledges unless their problems are agreed upon simultaneously, the Italians desiring to annex the seaport of Fiume, which is five miles beyond their Austrian boundary established by the Pact of London.

President Backs Slavs

President Wilson, on the other hand, desires to divide the Istrian Peninsula between the Italians and the Slavs, contending that the acceptance of the Fourteen Points nullified the secret treaties between the Allies, but this attitude the Italian government, as well as the British and French, declines to accept.

France having gained substantial acceptance of her claims through a combat with the President, Italy now has come to contest with Mr. Wilson, with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George looking on, pledged to support Italy, although hoping that the President will win.

As the British were pledged to support the French claim in Syria, although they did not desire that France should receive the mandate therefore, so now the British and French are pledged to support the Italian claims (excluding Fiume), although they do not desire to see the Italians annex fully those sections of Dalmatia and Istria which they pledged to her on entering the war.

Insisting on Fiume
The Italians were willing hitherto to forego a part of their Dalmatian claims in exchange for Fiume, which, having always been a corpus separatum, proclaimed union with Italy in October, on foreseeing the collapse of Austria-Hungary.

But the hinterland adjoining being Slavic in population, Mr. Wilson contends that the port, though a majority of its people are Italians, cannot be separated from Dalmatia. The Italians contend that the President is straining at a gnat after having swallowed the Saar Valley camel.

After months of discussion, the Ital-

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Spoiling His Easter Breakfast

Britain Faces A Holy War in Eastern Lands

**Peace of Europe and Asia
May Hang on Decision of
the Supreme Councils of
the Mahometan Races**

*New York Tribune
European Bureau*
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, April 19.—Easter finds acute unrest over a wide area in Europe and Asia. Lloyd George's worries are not limited to the future of Russia, where the Allied troops face powerful Bolshevik forces, or to Central Europe, where communist governments spring up like mushrooms.

The British Premier has perplexing problems to consider in Egypt, where the political discontent has taken the form of serious riots; in Turkey, where armed bands are threatening the Christians with massacre; in Syria, where the people are disturbed over the report that France is not to act as mandatory for them, and in India, where the Moslems and Hindus have united in rebellion against the British crown.

Danger of Religious War

To date the disorders in the Near and Far East have been sobering but not alarming. The real danger is that they may grow into a religious war. Although so far they are only perplexing problems for Great Britain to handle, they may develop into international questions.

In a few days the ulemas, or supreme religious councils of the Mahometan world, will meet to determine the course they will take. It is difficult to measure how great a factor is the religious element in these uprisings. Undoubtedly they originate in national aspirations, but once under way they are fanned by religious feeling, and the peace of the world becomes seriously endangered.

Want Self-Determination

Self-determination seems to have most of the world by the ears, especially Egypt and India, not to mention Ireland. The war simply brought the grievances of these countries to a head, and Great Britain has the task of remedying them.

Bullitt Mission Viewed as Official British and French Press Point Out U. S. Army Officer Was With Him

PARIS, April 19 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia, is having difficulty in getting into touch with Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, concerning the revictualing of Russia on condition that the Bolsheviks cease hostilities.

The wireless services of the Entente countries apparently are not available, and a messenger will be sent to Norway to communicate Dr. Nansen's messages to Moscow. Consequently Lenine's reply probably will not be available for several days.

The French press is showing a hostile attitude toward the revictualing plan. One paper describes it as "another principle," and several charge that it is an attempt by the Americans to ingratiate themselves to obtain concessions, and scout the suggestion of humane, rather than political, motives.

Although the American peace delegation has repeatedly stated that William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens were not empowered to negotiate with the Bolsheviks when they visited Russia recently, the fact that they were accompanied by Captain W. W. Pettit, of the United States army, lent such official coloring to the party that both the French and English newspapers are inclined to regard the delegation as official and credit the revictualing plan to their report.

Captain Pettit did not remain in Moscow to continue as liaison officer between the Bolsheviks and the American peace delegation, as reported in the European press, but is now in the French and English newspapers with Steffens and Bullitt.

Before the United States entered the war Captain Pettit was in Russia looking after the relief of German prisoners.

Bolshevism Probe To Open Next Week

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY, April 19.—The legislative investigation of Bolshevik activities in this state will begin next week or the week after. Senator J. Henry Walters, majority leader, who introduced the resolution, declared to-night, in announcing the make-up of the committee, that no time would be lost by the inquiry.

The first hearings will be held in New York City. The committee will have \$35,000 to spend. It will probably be in session most of the summer and fall.

Mr. Walters declared he has evidence that the Bolsheviks are receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars from Russia to cause unrest among the working people here, with a view to overturning the government.

Bavarian 'Reds' And Loyalists In Big Battle

**Communists Are Intrenched
Near Freising With Ma-
chine Guns and Both Sides
Suffer Heavy Casualties**

BERLIN—April 19.—Serious fighting between Bavarian communist and government troops took place Friday near Freising, resulting in considerable losses for both sides, a Munich dispatch to the "Tageblatt" says.

The communists had constructed trenches near Freising, which is twenty miles north-northeast of Munich, and defended them with many machine guns.

Three thousand Wurttemberg troops, the dispatch adds, arrived at Dachau, north of Munich, last night. The government leaders will not engage in a decisive battle with the communists until they have at least 30,000 troops around the Bavarian capital.

Battle in Few Days

It will be several days before this number of troops will be in position to move on Munich.

Bamberg, which has been the seat of the Bavarian government of Premier Hoffmann, was the scene yesterday of a strong communist uprising, according to the "Vossische Zeitung." The communists occupied the Central Railway station, the former royal residence, and all the military barracks in Bamberg.

Munich Council Dissolved

LONDON, April 19.—The Central Council at Munich has been dissolved and the power at present is in the hands of a committee of five men selected by the Soldiers' Council of the Bavarian capital, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

Food ration cards have been taken away from the bourgeoisie, and the gas and electric supplies to bourgeois homes will be cut off.

The committee of five has decided that the strike of the workmen should continue until the communist troops have made secure the power of the communist government.

The government has decided to take over all drug stores and to transform hotels into dwellings for the proletarians.

**Allies Force Bolsheviks
Back 12 Miles in Mur-
mansk Region and Take
Town on Archangel**

**Bolshevik Armies
In General Retreat**

**Lenine Admits Retirement,
but Claims Victory
Near Lake Aros**

LONDON, April 19.—Bolshevik troops have suffered severe setbacks on three fronts in Russia, according to advices received to-day from many sources.

The Soviet government admits a retirement along virtually the whole front in Eastern Russia; Russian troops drove the Reds twelve miles to the south in the Murmansk region, and on the Archangel front Allied forces captured Bolshevik Ozerki, and are pursuing the defeated foe southward.

Reds Admit Retirement

The retirement along virtually all of the fronts in Eastern Russia is admitted by the Soviet government in a wireless message dated April 16 and received here to-day.

"Our troops have retired to new positions 100 versts (about sixty-seven miles) southward of Strelitzham, We have evacuated Buguruslan, in the Ufa region."

Other retirements "according to plan" are reported in the regions of Bugulma, west of Ufa; Menzelinsk, Sarapul, Okhansk, Perm and along the upper Kama River.

On the Murmansk front, it is added, the Bolsheviks have reoccupied Lake Aros.

Russians Score Victory

In a successful attack Thursday by Russian troops attached to the Allied forces operating on the Murmansk railway south of Kem the Allies gained complete control of Lake Vigosero and the main road north to the White Sea, according to an official statement from the British War Office to-day. The Bolsheviks were driven twelve miles southward from Vojmosolma, at the southern end of Lake Vigosero, and the first objective of the attack. The main road to the White Sea passes through Vojmosolma.

Pursue Bolsheviks South

After capturing the town the Russians pursued the Bolsheviks down the road toward Povenets, on the northern shore of Lake Onega. The Bolsheviks attempted a stand, but were driven on southward, with heavy losses. Two machine guns were captured from the enemy.

The statement says the claim of the Bolsheviks that they had captured Urozero is untrue.

Reds Flee in Snow As Allies Take Town

**British Re-establish Line
After Hard Fighting
and Pursue Beaten Foe**

ARCHANGEL, April 18 (By The Associated Press).—Russian and British forces early to-day occupied the village of Bolshevik Ozerki and are pursuing the Bolsheviks as they flee southward over roads knee deep in icy slush toward the enemy base on the Volgoda railway at Plesetskaya. The troops entered the village without opposition, the Bolsheviks having continued their work of evacuation during the night.

The reoccupation of Bolshevik Ozerki, after months of fighting, restores the second line of communication between Obozerskaya, on the Volgoda railway, and Onega, to the northwest.

Three Bolshevik Divisions Mutiny

**Refuse to Fight; Rest of
Army Is Losing Morale;
Siberians Gain Control**

*New York Tribune
Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Russian Embassy announced to-day that advices from the Omsk government state that the Red army on the Eastern Bolshevik front is becoming more and more demoralized. Three Bolshevik divisions which refused to fight have been sent to the rear. The statement follows:

"On April 5 it was reported that the offensive of the Siberian troops continued to develop in the direction of Vladivostok, with the aim to occupy the Vorkinsk works of construction of railway cars and steamers. The Siberian troops were fifty versts to the north and east of the works. A great quantity of prisoners, machine guns and other booty were taken. Troops also were situated forty versts to the east